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For the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER II.

THE next most prominent feature in the Message, is the proposal to abandon at once all the internal revenue of the country. The motives avowed for this astonishing scheme, are that "there is *reasonable ground of confidence* that this part of the revenue may now be safely dispensed with—that the remaining sources will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debt, and to *discharge the principal* in shorter periods than the laws or the *general expectation* had contemplated—and that though wars and untoward events might change this prospect of things, and call for expences which the *imposts* could not meet—yet that sound principles would not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to *accumulate treasure* for wars to happen we know not when, which might not perhaps happen but from the *temptations offered* by that treasure.

If we allow these to be more than ostensible motives, we shall be driven to ascribe this conduct to a deficiency of intellect, and to an ignorance of our financial arrangements, greater than could have been suspected: if but ostensible, it is then impossible to trace the suggestion to any other source than the culpable desire of gaining or securing popularity at an immediate expence of public utility, equivalent, on a pecuniary scale to a million of dollars annually; and at the greater expence of a serious invasion of our system of public credit.

That these at least, are the certain consequences of the measure, shall be demonstrated by arguments which are believed to be unanswerable.

To do this the more effectually, it is necessary to premise, that some of the revenues now proposed to be relinquished, are with every solemnity of law pledged for paying the interest and redeeming the principal of our public debt, foreign and domestic. As to the interest, and such parts of the principal, as by the original constitution of the debt, are payable by annual instalments, the appropriation is absolute. As to the residue it is qualified. On the 3d of March 1795, was passed an act of Congress which forms a main pillar in a fabric of our public credit—which, maturing and perfecting the establishment of a *Sinking Fund*, endeavors with peculiar solicitude to render it adequate, effectual and inviolable: by the 8th section of this act it is provided, "That *all surpluses* of the revenue, which shall *remain at the end* of any year, and which at the next session of Congress shall not be otherwise appropriated or reserved by law, shall *ipso facto* become a part of the *Sinking Fund.*" This fund, by other provisions of the same act, is vested in commissioners *in trust*, to be applied to the redemption of the debt, by reimbursement or by purchase, until the whole shall be extinguished; and the faith of the United States is expresly engaged, that the monies which are to constitute the fund shall inviolably remain so appropriated and vested, until the redemption of the debt shall be completely effected.

The simple statement of these provisions goes far to confirm the character which we have given to the proposition. But a distinct examination of the reasons by which it is supported, which, when taken in connection with those provisions, place beyond doubt, its absurd and pernicious tendency.

The first inducement offered for relinquishing the internal revenue, is a *reasonable ground of confidence* that it may safely be dispensed with.

When it is considered that we are in the very crisis of an important change of situation; passing from a state in which neutrality had procured to our commerce and to the revenue depending on it, a great artificial increase—with good reason to look for a diminution, and without satisfactory *data* to enable us to fix the extent of this diminution: can any thing be more rash, more empirical, than voluntarily to abandon a valuable and growing branch of income of which we are already in possession? Can it be said that merely "*a reasonable ground* of confidence" is sufficient warrant for so important a surrender? Surely we ought to have been told that there was at least a moral certainty of the fact. But even this would not have been deemed enough by a prudent statesman. Nothing less than *experimental certainty* ought to have been relied upon.—There was no pressure of circumstances making it proper to precipitate the measure. It would have been ridiculous to pretend that the burden is so heavy as to demand immediate relief, and without this incentive to relinquishment, experience ought undoubtedly to have been taken as the only fit and sure guide.

Not only is it problematical what the present duties on imposts will, for succeeding years produce; but it is in a great degree questionable, whether it may not be found necessary to reduce the rates. That they are now high when compared with the commercial capital of our country is not be denied, and whether they may not be found too high for a beneficial course of our trade, is yet to be decided by experiment. The latter augmentations of the rates of duty, were made at times and under circumstances in the situations of this and of other countries, which forbid us to regard past experience as conclusive on this point.

Should it be said in answer, that the revenues can hereafter be renewed, if on trial it shall be found that they have been prematurely abandoned, the decisive reply is, that this is to invert the natural order of just reasoning. Were it now the question, whether such revenues should be created in anticipation of a possible deficiency, the correct answer would be, let experiment first ascertain the necessity: as they already exist, on a question to abolish them, the answer equally ought to be, let experience first shew them to be unnecessary.

But how can they be unnecessary? Let us grant that the remaining sources will be equal to the purposes enumerated in the Message, does it follow that it will not still be wise to retain the internal revenue? Is it not desirable that the government should have it in its power to discharge the debt faster than they have contemplated? Is not this a felicity in our situation which ought to be improved? A precious item in the public fortune which ought not rashly to be squandered! But it is not even true that the laws have exclusively contemplated a definite period for the ultimate redemption of the entire debt. They have only made a determinate provision for its extinguishment, at all events, within a given term of years, but anxious to shorten the period, they, in the clause which has been quoted respecting the surplusses of revenue, have been made an auxiliary provision for the purpose of abridging that term. The Message, while it goes to impair the efficacy of the provision, proposes formally to renounce the auxiliary, and thus disappoint the provident care of the laws to accelerate the discharge of the debt.

How reconcileable is this with the wanton and unjust clamours heretofore vented against those who projected and established our present system of public credit; charging them with a design to perpetuate the debt under the pretext that *a public debt was a public blessing*? It is not be forgotten, that in these clamours Mr. Jefferson liberally participated! Now, it seems, the tone is entirely changed. The past administrations who had so long been calumniated by the imputation of that pernicious design, are of a sudden discovered to have done too much for the speedy discharge of the debt, and its duration is to be prolonged by throwing away a part of the fund destined for its prompt redemption.—Wonderful union of consistency and wisdom!

Before we yield our approbation to the proposal, we ought to have a guarantee for the continuance of our peace, long enough to give effect to the leisurely operation of that residue of the fund, which it is intended to retain; else war, which never fail to bring with it an accumulation of debt, may intervene, and we may then rapidly hasten to that period when the exigencies of government may render, it necessary to appropriate too large a portion of the *earnings of labor*. To gaurd against so unfortunate a result, towards which there is always too great a tendency in the affairs of nations, our past Administrations have evinced a deep foresight, and exercised a truly patriotic care. Unhappy will it be, if any succeeding projector should be permitted to frustrate their salutary plan.

It has been seen that the Message anticipates and attempts to answer objections to the dereliction of revenue: the answer is, that "sound principle will not permit us to tax the industry of our citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen but for the temptations offered by that treasure." Unless, however, the *accumulation of treasure* be the necessary consequence of retaining the revenue, this argument is evidently futile. But the President had only to open our statute book to learn, that this consequence is chimerical. All future surplusses of revenue, being already eventually appropriated to the discharge of the public debt, it follows that till the whole debt shall have been extinguished, there could be no *accumulation of treasure*—no spoil from that source to tempt the rapacity of a greedy invader. Here we fix the charge of ignorance of our financial arrangements: to which there can be no alternative but a deliberate design to delude the people. Between the two let the worshippers of the Idol make their option. LUCIUS CRASSUS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January* 4.

Mr. GREGG presented two petitions, from certain aliens in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, praying a repeal of the laws respecting aliens—Referred.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying a report of the commissioners of the fund for navy pensions and half pay.

The speaker also laid before the House a letter from Samuel Dexter, late Secretary of War, stating that in his official character he had rented a house in the City of Washington for the War office, which had been consumed by fire, and that he had been sued in his personal capacity by the owner of the house for the loss he had incurred.

Mr. RANDOLPH, moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, with the view of submitting three resolutions to the committee, viz.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to enquire whether any and what alterations should be made in the Judicial establishment of the United States.

2. Resolved that provision ought to be made for the impartial selection of juries.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to enquire, whether any, and what reductions can be made in the civil expences of the government of the United States.

The House accordingly went into committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. BAYARD presumed an agreement to these resolutions would in their present shape meet with no opposition. It was impossible to determine what shape they would ultimately assume. The judiciary system was doubtless susceptible of amendment, and if any proper amendments should be proposed, he would concur to their adoption. With respect to the second resolution, though he did not know that there was any necessity for altering the mode at present practised of selecting juries, having not heard of any complaints under it, yet as the resolution only led to an enquiry into the subject, he would not object.

With regard to the last resolution, it was one in which we must all concur. The object, if attainable, would be extremely grateful to all of us.

The three resolutions were agreed to without a division.

The committee rose, and reported the resolutions.

On the report being taken up, Mr. *Randolph* moved, that the consideration of the two first resolutions be postponed till the third Monday of January.

Mr. BAYARD hoped the motion for postponement would not prevail. The propositions were abstract ones leading to enquiry, and the sooner they were acted upon the better. The mode pursued by the gentlemen form Virginia, if his simple object was to give notice, was the least happy that he could have devised. For it gave to gentlemen no opportunity to prepare themselves, as they were totally unacquainted, in the present stage of the business, what would be the alterations proposed. If a committee were now appointed, they would have time to deliberate on a subject of the utmost importance, one so complicated as to require great attention.—When their report was made, he would be one of those who would ask from the candor of the House time to consider it.

Mr. RANDOLPH said he was at all times willing to accommodate gentlemen of every political description on proper occasions. Apprehending that his resolutions, if taken up in the House, would give rise to discussion, he had moved for their postponment, from a wish not to interfere with the desire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and other gentlemen, to act on the apportionment bill. As his motion for postponment appeared likely to be itself productive of discussion, by which the time of the House would be exhausted, and the means he used defeat the end he had in view, he would withdraw his motion.

The House then agreed to the resolutions without a division,

Mr. Randolph moved the reference of the two first resolutions to the same committee.

He said, in reply to the gentleman from Delaware, that he made the motion respecting juries not because any complaint did at present exist of the exercise of the powers under which jurors were selected, but because they had not long since existed, and because in similar circumstances they might again exist. He was glad the gentleman from Delaware had no reason to complain of their present abuse. But this was no security against the future.

Mr. BAYARD said that he had spoken as he had done, not for the purpose of expressing any opinion that any abuse respecting juries had been recently removed under the present state of things; but to state that he had never heard of any complaints on this subject in the part of the union form which he came; and he had particularly alluded, to the mode of designating jurors in his state, which was by ballot. But if there were complaints in other parts of the union, he would co-operate in any means that could be devised, for removing them.

Mr. SMILIE said that since the gentleman from Delaware had introduced the subject, and had declared that no complaints existed, he would say that complaints had existed, that just grounds for them exitsed and that they had been expressed in the loudest tone.—And he would appeal to the gentleman from Delaware, whether any man could be safe, who was at the mercy of a marshal, who was the mere creature of the President.

Mr. BAYARD. While man continues as he is, there will be complaints on this subject. We are divided into parties. The people as well as the President, must belong to one side or the other; and whether we have sheriffs chosen by the people, or marshals appointed by the President, the evil will still exist. He had no objection, if it were the wish of gentlemen, that the marshals should be appointed by the people, though we know that the people were as apt, nay more apt to be infected with violent political feelings than an Executive officer.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, that without desiring to exhaust the time of the house, on a point where there was no difference of opinion, he could not permit the observation of the gentleman from Delaware to pass unnoticed, that an officer, holding a lucrative office, appointed by the President, and dependant upon his will, is as independant as a sheriff,

lected in some states annually by the people and in other states appointed in a manner calculated to insure his independance. He would inflame the state of Virginia, in which the Sheriffs were nominated, by the justices of the county courts, who, it was understood, were to hold the office of sheriff in rotation.

Will the gentleman say that these men, who are independent of the pleasure of any man, are liable to be made the same tools with officers who hold their appointments at the absolute will of one man.

Mr. R. would further say, that the remark of the gentleman from Delaware that the existence of no complaints had ever come to his ears, had excited his extreme astonishment. In North Carolina he believed no legal jury had been selected since the establishment of the federal government. In that State, in the State courts all juries are first selected in the inferior courts, and then sent to the Superior courts. He would ask, how, under these circumstances a jury could be struck in a federal court in that State agreeably to law?—In Virginia and Pennsylvania, the independence of Sheriffs is secured, therefore, no restrictions are imposed upon them in selecting juries—whereas in the federal courts, the Marshal is the abject creature of the Executive—and yet we are told the security is the same! Mr. Randolph did not wish to consume the time of the House. But when views are taken by gentlemen calculated, either as to fact or sentiment, to lead the public mind astray, if other gentlemen did not, he would invariably notice them.

Mr. BAYARD desired to explain. He had not meant to contend that Sheriffs chosen for 3 years by the people were so dependent, as similar officers appointed by the President. He had alluded to the effects which flowed from a marked division of parties. We were in all events subject to that evil. It was a truth that men deeply infected with party were more apt to be chosen by the people than by an Executive magistrate; because the people felt more strongly a degree of political fanaticism.

After some further debate, it was determined to refer the two first resolutions to a committee of 7: and the last to a committee of 5 members.

TUESDAY, *January* 5.

Mr. Goddard presented a petition from 1200 citizens of Pennsylvania, claiming rights to property under the Wyoming claim, praying, among other things, that Congress would provide for the settlement of their disputes, by juries impartially selected. The chief object appeared to be to have the jury selected from Pennsylvania and Connecticut, instead of being drawn from the former state exclusively; or to have it selected from some third state.

A desultory debate ensued on the reference of the petition, which, however, was finally referred.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 6.

According to the order of the day, the third reading of the Apportionment Bill, was called for.

On which a motion was made to re-commit the bill to a committee of the whole house.

On this motion a debate of length ensued, during which almost every member accustomed to speak, took the floor. The debate was conducted with uncommon warmth, and personal insinuations and political reflections were made and repelled with keenness.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on the re-commitment and lost—Ayes 34—Nays 55.

The Yeas and Nays were also called on the passage of the bill; and were, Ayes 85, Nays 4.

THURSDAY, *January* 7.

General S. Smith presented a memorial from a committee appointed by the Society of Friends at Baltimore, relative to the introduction of the useful arts among the Indians, and stating that no progress can be expected therein, unless the great quantity of spirituous liquors at present spread among them by traders is entirely suppressed. The memorial is accompanied by a speech made by *Little Turtle*, stating the injurious effects produced by spirituous liquors.

Ordered, That the memorial, and documents accompanying it be printed, and that they be referred to a committee of five members.

A memorial from 38 delegates of aliens in Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying a modification or repeal of the naturalization laws, was presented by Mr. Smilie, and referred.

General S. Smith reported a bill for the protection of American commerce and seamen in the Mediterranean and adjoining seas, which empowers the President fully to equip and employ such vessels of the U. States, as he shall deem requisite; that they be empowered to capture Tripolitan vessels; and that the President be authorised to commission private vessels, with power to capture vessels of Tripoli.

Read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholson presented a letter which he had received from the Governor of Maryland, enclosing a letter from the Commissioners of the City of Washington, addressed to the legislature of that state, stating their present inability to defray the interest accruing on loan of about 250,000 dollars, made by Maryland, and suggesting the expediency of that legislature, offering to receive from Congress, who had guaranteed the loans 6 per cent. stock at par, the loans having been originally made in six per cents. with an engagement that repayment should be be made in specie; also, resolutions of the legislature of Maryland, agreeing to the proposition of the Commissioners.

Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gregg moved the taking up of the report of the committee of the whole, which on the 22d ult. had reported their agreement to two resolutions submitted by him; which was done, and the house concurred in the first, viz. the appointment of a committee to consider and report what additions are expedient to be made to the military stores of the United States.

The second resolution, for appointing a committee to enquire whether any, and what alterations ought to be made in the laws respecting the fortifications and harbours of the United States, was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 1.

Mr. Leacock presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Crawford county, against the existing militia law. Referred to the committee appointed the 8th ult. upon the militia law.

SATURDAY, *January* 2.

On motion of Mr. Boileau, seconded by Mr. Conrad, Resolved, That, as the Constitution provides, "that no person holding an office under the United States shall hold any office in this state, which the legislature shall declare incompatible with the office under the United States," a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, declaring what offices are incompatible to be thus holden.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jesse Moore, seconded by Mr. Heister, That, whereas the purchasers of lands, at Sheriffs sales, are often kept out of possession, and necessitated to bring ejectments for the lands thus purchased, which occasions such sales often to be held at an under price, a committee be appointed to examine into the same, and report on the expediency of a law, whereby a more efficient and less expensive mode of recovering possession be established. A committee was appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan, the clerk of the Senate, being introduced, returned the bill, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to supply certain defects in the acts incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and sundry towns and boroughs in this commonwealth, and for other purposes;" which the Senate have passed, with amendments, and request the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Whereupon, resolved, that this House concur in said amendments.

The act to extend the time for patenting lands, and for other purposes, was taken up in committee of the whole house, and reported without amendment. The Speaker resumed the chair; when it was considered by paragraphs, and, after some amendments, ordered to be transcribed for the third reading.

MONDAY, *January* 4.

The committee appointed the 8th ult. for the purpose of establishing the manner of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, reported a bill, which was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill, declaring what offices and appointments under the United States, are incompatible with offices or appointments under this state, by the same person, reported a bill, which was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Beaver town, praying the grant of 17 acres of land adjoining said town, made a report favourable to the prayer of the petitioners.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee on that part of the Governor's address, relative to the regulation of Juries, read the 31st ult. was read the second time, as follows, viz.

That they have considered the subject referred to them, and are of opinion, that it is very necessary to change the present mode of returning Jurors, as many complaints have been made and objections raised by the citizens of this commonwealth, against the mode now practised; and the committee having carefully examined the principles contained in a bill upon that subject passed by the last House of Representatives, are of opinion that those principles would be very satisfactory to the generality of the citizens: They therefore offer the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, directing the mode of appointing and returning Jurors within this commonwealth, conformably to the principles contained in the bill passed by the last House of Representatives on that subject.

The resolution being adopted, it was ordered, that the committee who brought in the report, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the resolution.

Mr. Bryan, the clerk of the Senate, being introduced, returned two bills which the Senate have passed. The one, to erect Penn township, in the county of Northampton, into a new election district. The other to establish a College at Canonsburgh, in the county of Washington.

TUESDAY, *January* 5.

The committee appointed yesterday for the purpose, reported a bill, directing the manner of returning jurymen, within this commonwealth; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

An act, limiting the operation of caveats against the issuing of patents, was considered by paragraphs; and ordered to be transcribed for the third reading.

The report of the committee, relative to the establishing a Printing Press, for state purposes, was read, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, seconded by Mr. Painter, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the laws for incorporating said Bank, are hereby required to furnish the legislature, on or before the second Monday of February next, with a statement of the amount of the capital stock of said institution; also annual statements of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein, of the notes in circulation; of the cash in hand, and of the annual expenditures of said institution; commencing with the first establishment thereof, and ending on the first Monday of February next; and likewise a transcript of the journals of their proceedings during the aforesaid term.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 6.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to establish a ferry on the west side of Allegany river, at the mouth of Pine creek, opposite the road leading to Pittsburgh, and to vest the right thereof in George Brickle, his heirs and assigns; which was read, and laid on the table.

LONDON, *November* 5.

Lord Whitworth is appointed Ambassador to France. His Lordship will repair to Paris immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

November 7.

An article in a Paris paper mentions, that the First Consul would, on the 18th Brumaire, carry a sabre, the hilt of which is adorned with diamonds of immense value.

Lord Nelson yesterday had an audience at the board of admiralty: report states that he is to be employed in the expedition destined for the West-Indies.

This day we received Paris Journals to the 6th inst. inclusive. Marquis Cornwallis had not then reached Paris, but was expected to be there on the following day.

The article apparently of most importance in those Journals, relates to some popular disturbances which have broken out in one of the princes of Spain. On the first blush of the affair it might be thought that no serious consequences could result from it, but having for its main-spring an avowed detestation of the feudal and manorial rights of the lords of the soil, it is impossible to calculate what it may lead to.

REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, *November* 3.

A fresh revolution has been effected in Switzerland. The Diet at Berne at the moment that it had completed the new Constitution and nominated members to the Senate, has in its turn been dissolved and all its measures declared void, by the old legislative body, which has resumed the reins of government, appointed a provisional executive, and restored the constitution agreed to in May last.

The embassy of the Marquis Cornwallis, to Paris, seems to have excited universal attention in both countries. The number and magnificence of his suite, and the splendid preparations made for his reception by the order of the First Consul, exceed any thing exhibited of late years; we have therefore thought proper to introduce the account of them here:

The Marquis Cornwallis took his departure early on Monday morning for Dover, where he will arrive to dinner and remain all night.—Early on Tuesday he will cross to Calais, where he will be received with military honours.

Marquis Cornwallis has refused every application that has been made for leave to accompany him, and he takes with him only Lord Brome, Colonel Littlehales, Lieutenant Colonel Nightingale, and Mr. Merry, besides a very numerous suite of upper servants, &c. and two king's messengers. Lord Pelham has also resisted every application to go to France, except under particular circumstances; it being found necessary to draw the line most strictly, in order to avoid the inconveniences, which were foreseen, permitting persons to go to France before some definitive arrangements were concluded.

It is not to be wondered at that Marquis Cornwallis's embassy should excite so much curiosity, or that persons of very high rank should wish to be present at the *fete* of the 9th of November, Paris, when the preparations for both become known.

Lord Cornwallis has already sent forward a stud of twelve horses to Paris, but he and his suite will travel post. The new carriages have been lined outside and in, and the trappings of his equipage are as magnificent as the art of the harness maker could invent. The liveries are also embroidered in the most superb style, and silk hats with feathers of the greatest cost and beauty, have been made for eight of his servants. His Lordship and suite are all to go in a military capacity.

The dispositions in France to receive the embassy are said to be unprecedented, and seem to testify a sincere desire to re-establish harmony between the two governments. The Chief Consul has ordered the Director of posts to repair to Calais, and to attend his Lordship to Paris, that he may suffer no inconvenience or delay in procuring horses; and great numbers of labourers have been employed for the last fortnight in repairing the roads, and putting them in the best state that the time will permit. A relay of thirty horses has been for several days past stationed at every post, waiting his arrival; and the Prefects and municipal officers of every town through which he is to pass have received directions to meet him at his entrance, and entertain his Lordship and suite at the expence of the government. He is to be accomodated at private houses throughout his journey, and is expected to reach Paris on Saturday afternoon.

The opening of the Congress at Amiens for actual business, is fixed for the 1st Frimaire (2nd of November) but the Plenipotentiaries will meet, exchange their powers, and make visits of civility before that time. The London Gazette of the 31st October, announced his Lordship's appointment, and that Mr. Merry is to be Secretary of Legation.

Small squadrons are fitting out in the ports of the Batavian republic, for the purpose of proceeding, immediately after the signing definitive treaty, to the East and West-Indies, in order to take possession of the Dutch colonies in those quarters.

Intelligence has been received of the safe landing of Marquis Cornwallis at Calais on Tuesday evening. He was received on shore amidst the firing of guns and ringing of bells. The town was illuminated on the occasion, and the inhabitants were not backward in testifying, by every demonstration of joy, their happiness at his arrival.

It was in agitation in the Consular Cabinet, to send Mr. Rochambeau to Paris, from the circumstance of his having formerly outwitted the British Plenipotentiary in the memorable negociation at *York-Town*.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 6.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Friday the 18th December, a motion was made that the following resolution be committed to the whole house on the state of the commonwealth.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the people of this commonwealth; that, at their next election for delegates to represent them in the general assembly, they appoint, in the manner in which the said delegates are elected, one other delegate from each county, to represent them in convention, for the purpose of devising amendments to the constitution or form of government, which convention shall meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first day of June next, with powers limited to the following objects, to wit:

1st. To make such alterations in the right of suffrage, as they shall deem expedient.

4. To establish a more equal mode of representation of the people in the Senate and House of Delegates,

5. To make such alterations in the Judiciary and Executive branches, as shall be necessary and expedient.

A motion was then made, that the said resolution do lie on the table, and the question being put thereon,

It passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original motion, it passed in the affirmative.

NEW-YORK, *January* 9.

The preparations for the Expedition to St. Domingo, says a late London paper, are going on with great activity. General Le Clerc, the brother-in-law of the Chief Consul, has lately been appointed to accompany Latouche Treville in this voyage.

Paris was wholly engrossed in preparing for the grand festival. The number of strangers there were very great; and it was expected that the spectacle would be of the most magnificent kind ever witnessed.

Capt. Skiddy, of the brig Thetis of this port, arrived here yesterday in 15 days from Havana, inform us, that the day before he sailed, a Spanish frigate appeared off that port from Old Spain, the commander of which immediately went on shore to the governor and informed him of the Peace. The next day the frigate proceeded for Laguira to give similar information. He further states, that at the time of his sailing, it was currently reported the above frigate had brought out orders to prohibit any American or other foreign vessels trading to that port, unless they bring in negroes or sugar loades.

The brig Almyra, arrived yesterday from Martinique, brought dispatches for the President of the United States.—From the circumstance of one of the sealed packets having on it a direction to the post-master to forward immediately by express, we presume its contents are of importance.

NORWICH, *January* 6.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

Captain Lord, who arrived here last week, in 33 days from Point-Petre, informs, that four days previous to his leaving that port, an American vessel arrived there, which had spoken off Desseada, five English line of battle ships, direct from Europe, bound to St. Domingo, to act in concert with the French, in dispossessing Toussaint of the government of the island. Captain Lord also mentions, that although tranquility was in some degree restored, yet the whites were fearful of further trouble, and many of them kept their trunks, papers, &c. on board the American shipping, ready for a start, in case it should be necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 8.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, January 7.

"This moment the ship Atlantic, Ross, of your port, arrived here in 57 days from Bristol. Mr. Dawson, with English and French dispatches for government, came passenger. There is no news of importance. The French expedition for the West-Indies had not sailed—nor had Mr. Livingston arrived.

In the Hope, from Bilboa, arrived at Boston the 3d inst. came passengers don Valentine de Foranda, consul gen. from Spain to the United States, and don Fausta de Foranda, vice consul.

A gentleman just arrived at Baltimore from the West Indies, brings intelligence of the arrival there of a French fleet, consisting of 45 sail with troops destined for Guadaloupe.

Extract of a letter from Captain Stevenson, of the brig Venus, dated Port-Republican, Dec. 6, 1801.

"Markets are bad here and the times very troublesome; the Negroes having revolted throws every thing out of its proper channel. My French passengers are both in jail, and all the French passengers that have lately come from America."

Military guards have lately been ordered at Savannah, in consequence of riotous bands of seamen parading at late hours of night, and from large night meeting of slaves, under pretence of performing their devotions.

LANCASTER, *January* 13.

The second Tuesday in January, being the day enjoined by law, for the appointment of a State Treasurer, yesterday, the Legislature proceeded to the said election; when it appeared that JACOB CARPENTER, Esq. was unanimously elected.

BLANKS.

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Summonses Executions, Warrants. For sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 22, 1802.

ISAAC GRIFFIN, Esquire, is elected a member of the State Senate, for the district composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, in the room of Samuel King, Esq. resigned.

IN THE SENATE

Of the United States, on the 5th instant, Mr. Breckenridge, member from Kentucky, moved, that the act passed last session respecting the Judiciary System, be repealed. This motion was seconded by Mr. Mason from Virginia.

The Chilicothe paper of the 2d instant, contains a letter from Governor St. Clair, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the North-Western Territory, informing him, that a number of persons had collected and insulted some of the members of the Legislature. The cause is not stated, but we believe it to be their having voted for the removal of the seat of government from Chilicothe to Cincinnati.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, *(said to be Mr. Jefferson's paper) of the* 11*th instant:*

The President on Wednesday sent into the Senate a list of all the temporary appointments to office, which he has made during the recess; and now proposed, for permanent appointment.

A gentleman who has examined it accurately, gives us the following analysis of it, which may be relied on. The list itself shall be given, as soon as permitted to be made public.

17 Cases of resignation, declining to accept, promotion, or of death.

2 Of expiration of their commissions not re-apointed.

21 Of vacancies left unfilled by the former administration, mostly consulships, &c.

21 Of what have been called midnight appointments, to wit: made in the last days or hours of Mr. Adams's being in office.

6 Of restoration to officers, which they had held before.

12 Of removal for misconduct, or revolutionary toryism.

3 Of Marshals, 1 Attorney—Removed, and republicans substituted, as a protection for republican citizens against the federalism of the courts.

5 Of removals, to give to those, who have been systematically excluded, some share in the adminstration of the government.

3 Of removals on grounds of special propriety.

90 In all.

Between 40 and 50 justices of the peace, had been nominated on the 2d of March 1801, for the ten miles square. They were reduced by the President to 30, of whom 25 were of those nominated by Mr. Adams, and 5 added to them.

POPULAR OPINION.

At the conclusion of the war, our patriots were held in honour—the public gratitude knew no bounds—it was sufficient to have been a soldier, to excite esteem. But how is the scene changed? Let those whose office it is to reward merit, meet the enquiry. The plea of past services is now only made use of to be derided—to meet with the scorn of upstart patriots whose only merit is their escape from the pillory or the halter. Even the venerable name of our departed Washington is now only mentioned with pitying scorn—the finger of democracy points out his weaknesses—and covers with the "mantle of oblivion" his glorious actions.

When the delusive cloud which now obscures the minds of the American people, shall have passed away—when reason and justice shall again take the place of prejudice and of passion,—then will the sun of honor gild the brows of those patriots who now sleep in obscurity. Then will those now in power regret that the opportunity of rewarding virtue has slipped from their hands, and that the opportunity, once lost, can never be regained.

Let not those thereof, who now bend beneath the blast of adversity, repine at their situation, *Esti male nunc, et olim non sic erit.* Some unforeseen event will again change the tide of popular opinion, and again waft them into the haven of honor and confidence.

Phil. Gaz.

NOTICE.

AS one of the subscribers will set out for Philadelphia in a few days, they earnestly request that all persons indebted to them, will immediately discharge their accounts—also desire those to whom they are indebted to present their accounts for settlement.

SCOTT & TROTTER.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a Sorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, whiteish mane and tail, some saddle marks, shod before, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Woodranger.

Beaver County, South Beaver township, January 16, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a Bay MARE, 10 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, has a white face, black mane and tail, no brand perceivable, shod before, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Woodranger.

Beaver County, South Beaver township, January 16, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 13.

On Monday the Senate were employed in attending to the census bill, which, after very considerable debate, was agreed to. Yesterday the subject of the Judiciary was again agitated. Mr. Jackson spoke some time in favor of the repeal. He was opposed by Mr. Tracy in one of the most impressive, argumentative, and solemn speeches that ever attracted the attention of that body. The subject will probably be agitated several days before a decision shall take place.

It is suggested with some confidence that a small majority of the Senate will oppose the repeal of the late Judiciary law. We have however our fears.

The appointment of Mr. Gallatin was sanctioned by a majority of two.

Arrived on Tuesday last, AARON BURR, Vice-President of the United States.

On Monday the 4th instant the Senate of Virginia rejected the resolution, which had formerly passed the House of Delegates by a large majority, for calling a convention to amend the constitution of that state. For the rejection 13, against it 7.

A fresh revolution has been effected in Switzerland. The old legislative body has resumed the reins of government, dissolved the diet, abolished the new constitution and restored that agreed on in May.

WILMINGTON, *January* 13.

The investigation of the validity of the election of Col. Hall, as Governor of this State, is now under the consultation of a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK, *January* 13.

CITIZENS BEWARE!

Small doubts remain, that at the present moment, some hellish incendiaries are now among us. About 2 o'clock yesterday, flames were discovered bursting from the stoup of Capt. Moncreiff's house, in Beaver street, which were extinguished without doing any material injury. How or from whence the fire came is unknown, unless placed there by a fellow who was observed at a late hour the night before, lurking about the house.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

Extract from a letter dated Lancaster, January 13th, 1802.

"A resolution respecting the removal of the seat of Government, was this day discussed in the house of representatives and negatived in favor of removal, 41—against a removal 42.

"A bill for erecting a new militia system has been reported and made the order for a distant day. Several other subjects of considerable importance will be discussed in a few days."

The sufferers by French spoliations in Boston are taken up seriously the subject of indemnification. A meeting of them is called in that place. A writer in one of the Boston papers says, "As we are to expect, that our own government will require us to substantiate our claims to such indemnity, and a regular uniformity of evidence thereof to be exhibited, it will be proper and necessary there should be an early and full meeting of the sufferers, to state to the executive of our country, by way of memorial, the nature and extent of our claims, and to ask what documents will be required to establish them."

At Alexandria, meeting of the sufferers by French spoliations has been held, and a committee appointed to correspond with the ports of the United States on the subject.

"*Jefferson; the friend to Commerce.*"

President Adams instructed the American Ministers to the French Republic, to press with all possible earnestness an indemnification for spoliations upon American commerce, and on no account to renounce the claim.

President Jefferson accedes to the relinquishment of the whole, without obtaining any consideration or advantage in return, and, as if to insult the understanding of those interested, approves and justifies Buonaparte's interpretation, that an exclusion of the 2d article of the convention, is a relinquishment of the claims of this country, therein alluded to! Comment, NO QUID PRO QUO.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Halifax, (N. S.) to a house in Baltimore, dated December 10, 1801.

"The decrees in this Court of Admiralty to the amount of 100,000l.* sterling have been reversed."

* About 444,000 dollars.

At a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia for the State of Pennsylvania, in December Term last, the Court appointed Circuit Courts to be held in the ensuing spring, as follows:

For Wayne County,	Monday 10th of May.
Northampton,	Monday 17th do.
Bucks,	Tuesday 25th do.
Chester,	Monday 31st do.
Delaware,	Monday 7th June.
Montgomery,	Monday 14th do.
For Luzerne County,	Monday 3d of May.
Centre	Tuesday 11th do.
Huntingdon,	Monday 17th do.
Mifflin,	Monday 24th do.
Cumberland,	Monday 31st do.
York,	Monday 7th June.
Lancaster,	Monday 14th do.

FROM ST. KITTS, December 2.

"A new French Governor has arrived at Martinque, in the French frigate Le Ponce.

"Gen. La Crosse is at Dominique waiting for troops, in expectation of taking possession of Guadaloupe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in this city, dated

"Port-Liberty, December 12, 1801.

"In this time of trouble and agitation, our situation cannot be described. Never, in no circumstances of the revolution, even in the first days of the reign of the savage Hugues, have we been in such eminent and universal danger; from which, in the present state, all can be preserved only by all remaining at their post. The emigration of one half of us, would cause the inevitable destruction of those who remained. I cannot, nor do I desire to, give you the details. We are waiting with impatience, for the arrival of the squadron under orders of Admiral—— and general Rochambeau. We at once desire, and yet dread the crisis which the moment of its appearance will occasion. All the world is at peace, we alone are in an unheard state of war.—We must submit to our destiny."

The legislature of North-Carolina have acceded to the resolutions from Maryland, for amendments to the constitution of the United States, respecting the election of Electors of President and Vice-President. The above resolutions are at present before the assembly of Virginia, but have not been acted upon.

We understand, that letters to the 15th of November, from Liverpool, are received in town, via New-York.—Their contents are of a commercial nature.

By the Thomas Chalkley, arrived here from Lisbon, accounts from thence, to the 6th of November are received. The markets were full, and sales but dull.

AN IRISH BULL.

During the late disturbances in Ireland, the following was wrote by an officer of the army: "This town is all in an uproar, expecting the rebels every hour—I am in a d——d hurry; and while I write you these few lines, I hold a pistol in each hand, and a sword in the other."

A STRAY HORSE.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Glade road leading from Painter's mill, to John Irwin's on the State road, on or about the 1st instant, an iron grey HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, about 6 or 7 years old, a long switch tail, is shod before, but no mark or brand perceivable, and after repeated trespasses upon his grain fields, he was compelled to take up the Horse and confine him to prevent further damage. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KEMMER.

Jannary 8, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Adams, late of this Borough, deceased, are requested to make Payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to furnish them, properly attested, for settlement, to.

GEORGE WALLACE, } Executors.
ABNER BARKER, }

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1802.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st day of April next.

THE House, with the Lot, Stables, &c. adjoining, which Mr. Joseph M'Clurg now occupies, situate near the Diamond, in Market-street, and opposite to Mr. Ferree's tavern. For terms, apply to

ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1802.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, about the middle of the summer, a red Heifer, a year old last spring, has a star in her forehead, white belly, and white hind legs, not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ARCH. C. READ.

January 11, 1802,

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of a pluries levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th January, inst. a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river, containing 269 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of Land already cleared, a good square Log Dwelling House and Out-houses for Tenants, and a young bearing Orchard.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th of January, instant, a certain Tract of Land containing 700 acres, more or less, situated on the head waters of Little Beaver creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Esq. and alias. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner: at the suit of Joseph Penticost.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 7th 1802.

FOUND,

A BUNDLE of papers, supposed to belong to a certain Samuel Turner. He may have them again by applying at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. January 6, 1802.

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

Will be Sold at Auction,

On the 1st day of February next, the following HOUSES belonging to the United States, erected on private ground, viz.

A LOG HOUSE on the south east corner of Second and Short Streets, 24 feet by 20 feet, two stories high, constructed for a blacksmiths shop and armourers shop, having two hearths with brick chimnies—adjoining is a shed 24 feet by 14 feet, and includes a small hearth and chimney.—The Shed will be sold separate from the House.

On the same Lot, an excellent Frame Building, 20 feet by 18 feet, two stories high.

Also, a Log Stable 16 feet by 14 feet, nearly opposite the south west gate of Fort Fayette, fitted up with plank floors, rack, manger and stalls for three horses.

The purchaser will have three months to remove the buildings, and a credit of six months for the purchase money, giving approved security.

The Auction will be nigh where the property stands.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr
Quartermaster General.

Pittsburgh, 7th January, 1802.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation containing 337 acres with allowance, of patented land, situate on the old Pennsylvania road, about one mile to the westward of Turtle creek, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. The improvements consists of about 80 acres of choice land cleared and under good fencing, with a sufficiency of meadow included therein, a Log Dwelling House almost new, large and convenient, two stories high, and completely finished in all its parts, with a stack of stone chimnies; a large double Barn just raised to the square, which perhaps may be covered early in the spring, a small orchard of bearing apple and peach trees, and a good spring and spring house. At least one half of this tract may be deemed first rate land, and the whole of it arable. The dwelling is situate on a beautiful eminence, and commands an entire view of all the fields, as also a considerable part of the wood land, the whole being a level pleasant body of land. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEORGE M'WILLIAMS.

Turtle Creek, December 25, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburg Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

FOR SALE.

Two Thousand Acres of patented Land, at the low rate of Half a Dollar per acre, on Buchanan's creek, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river, Randolph county, state of Virginia, about 80 or 90 miles from Pittsburgh. This land is well watered and timbered, and is generally of a good quality, and is now offered at this low rate merely on account of the proprietor's disappointments, and unforeseen demands for money. For particulars apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 30, 1801.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

Peter Nugent's wife, Mary,

INFORMS him, if living, that she and her two sons, John and James only, are living in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and are exceedingly impatient to see him, or at least to hear from him. Said Nugent is a man low in stature, about 35 years of age, was bred in Omagh, in the north of Ireland, followed the reed making business, and acted in the capacity of an English teacher for several years in Lancaster county. He was in Philadelphia last June, wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green cassimer jacket and olive thickset trowsers.

The humane public are solicited to communicate any information in their power respecting said Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaster, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat, and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid

FOR SALE.

800wt. Twine,

And a few Boxes of prime

RAISINS.

Being a consignment, will be sold only for Cash.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

N. B. His Books up to the first first of January, 1802, will be put into the hands of John Wilkins, Esquire on the tenth day of February next, to be prosecuted on according to law.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS M'DONALD, Hugh M'Donald, and William M'Donald, now living in the Western Country, are requested to write a letter to their brother John M'Donald, and to the care of Thomas Anderson, living in the town of Bedford, who is lately from Donnegall, parish of Teboyn, near Rapho, Ireland, and inform him where they or either of them live.

January 1, 1802.

Strayed or stolen from the Commons of Pittsburgh, about the 24th ultimo, a handsome white

HORSE.

He has a blemish in his off eye, which injures the sight of it, though not blind. Whoever will return him to the Postmaster in Pittsburgh, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

HUGH SCOTT.

January 7, 1802.

Came to the farm of Mrs. Duncan, two miles from Pittsburgh, about the last of October, a sandy coloured Boar, supposed to weigh about 60lbs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 5, 1802. DAVID CLARK.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has lately arrived from Europe, and has opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. H. WEIDNER's, Hair-Dresser, where he sells all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber. They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush-maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.